

FRIDAY, MAY 81, 1889.

We Return Thanks to All Our Esteemed Contemporaries.

We are very much gratified by the many, warm, and exceedingly generous praises of THE SUN which some of our most highly valued contemporaries of the press are now offering. What they say does no less credit to themselves than to this newspaper, for it indicates that they duly appreciate the prinolples by which the course of THE SUN is governed and directed.

A great newspaper is the work of many hands, and without self-exaltation its editor can examine the result and speak of it with pride and admiration. In making THE SUN, some of the best minds of this period are engaged, and we should be false to our duty and our impulse if we falled to give them the credit which they deserve. Our discerning contemporaries find surpassing merit in our mere news reports. That is because THE SUN takes care to engage young gentlemen of ability and education as reporters. We do not inquire whether a reporter of this newspaper is a graduate from a college, though we believe more than thirty members of our staff are college-bred; and from the way our young men write we infer that the education of all of them has been truly liberal. Every one of them is selected with sole reference to his fitness, and the only instructions he has are to chronicle facts exactly they are. Their opinions would doubts be valuable, but we do not want opinions from them, only facts. The newspaper profession has sometimes been brought into disrepute because of the negligence or dishonesty of reporters; and there is no department of journalism in which men of high character and high principle are more required. They are the fountain of information, and they should be governed by a religious sense of duty. The facts as they are, without color and without prejudice, are what the editor needs as the basis on which to form his conclusions: and if the reporters of a paper are lacking in principle he is altogether astray, and the public will be astray also. They should be cultivated, educated, and honorable men, and such, we believe, the reporters of THE

Young men are sometimes fond of making a display of their talents. They like to surprise and dazzle by an exhibition of their genius. Therefore THE SUN secures the services of assistant editors, whose function it is to put a curb on this natural youthful ambition. They cut out remorselessly all the fine writing, and keep the exuberant young fellows down to reality. Perhaps this is why our discriminating contemporaries speak of The Sun as the paragon among newspapers. It tells the truth, even when the truth is not palatable.

There is nobody who writes for THE SUN whose writing is taken as a matter of course. Whether he is high or low, whether he has done well or ill in the past, what he produces is measured by the same rigid standard. If it does not come up to the high-water mark, it is not printed.

Therefore it is that our discerning contemporaries praise THE SUN. They praise the principles which control its conduct, and these are fixed and unchangeable.

Two Back Numbers.

Of all the multifarious comments on the Fifth Avenue Hotel banquet, that of Col. WILLIAM MACDUFF SINGERLY'S Philadelphia Record comes nearest to the truth:

"As a President-making occasion, the dinner had no " It is fer the Democratic party to make choice of its next candidate for the Presidency in its own good time.

What Mr. CLEVELAND has heretofore dene in his official canacity may have much weight in determining

bestowed upon any literary undertaking since the Cyclopedia speeches were in hand. That he regarded the dinner as an impressive political event, and not merely as a social affair or a personal compliment, is manifest in all that he said. He looked upon the last March, he remarked, gave him greater pleasure than "the opportunity afforded me by this occasion to greet the political friends

blushed with pride and happiness. the occasion is right, and Mr. CLEVELAND'S summer beverage. It cools and refreshes is wrong. The dinner and the speech do not the man who drinks a glass of it, but it signify. The Democratic party will choose its candidate at the proper time, and what Mr. CLEVELAND has heretofore done in his official capacity will have much weight in determining the result.

GROVER CLEVELAND is a back number. So is free trade.

France and Hayti.

The impression now prevails at Washington that the extraordinary instrument recently made public, purporting to be a protocol signed by accredited representatives of Hayti and the French republic, is rather to be viewed as a tentative document, designed to show what Gen. LEGITIME would give for French help in establishing him and putting down all opposition. The proposed commercial concessions could not be carried out except by a violation of compacts which Hayti has already entered into with other countries. For example, the protocol exempts French vessels from tonnage duties, and specially reduces the customs rates to be paid on French goods imported into Hayti. But our treaty of 1864 expressly provides that no such discrimination shall be made, declaring that "no higher or other duties" shall be levied on the tonnage or cargoes of the vessels of the United States than upon those of "the most favored nation." The same treaty in other places also declares that there shall be no discrimination in customs duties to our disadvantage. This compact has long been in operation; and its terms stipulate that it shall not be terminated without a year's notice.

Special interest attaches to the clause in the alleged convention which proposes to cede to France outright the Island of Gonaive and also a site at Mole St. Nicolas, the latter for the establishment of a naval and coaling station. The island, of course, must not be confounded with the port of Gonaives, which is to the north of it, on the main shore of Hayti, and is an excellent

It is about thirty-six miles long and from six to ten in breadth. A marked peculiarity is that it has no settled population, although that there would be no difficulty in its transfer on that score. Probably France would than with one occupied by a Haytian population ready for race quarrels.

Mole St. Nicolas, the site of the proposed naval station of France, has a good strategie position, being at the northwestern extremity of Hayti, directly on the passage between that island and Cuba. Generations ago France recognized its importance, and fortifled this headland with works whose ruins are still visible; but with the long-range artillery of modern times different sites might now be selected for fortifications. There is a village at this point.

Discussions as to the character of this compact are decidedly premature, since it is not to be supposed that France would undertake armed intervention in Hayti such as the alleged treaty provides for. No doubt LEGI-TIME could afford to make enormous concessions in return for an alliance which would 5.500,000 francs to start with, and the pledge of France to sustain him in power. It might also be agreeable for France to acquire not only an island and a coaling station, but exemption from port charges for her vessels, a reduction of one-fourth from the scale of import duties charged against other capital and contractors in Haytl in preference to all others. But she is, or soon will be, perfectly well aware that this would be an express violation of at least three articles of a treaty which we have had with Havti for a quarter of a century. She would not expect the United States or any other country dealing with Hayti to allow its solemn compacts to be overridden in any such fashion; and she would probably refrain from mingling in any faction fight in the island at any such risk. Her experience in Mexico will come to mind at this juncture.

France can hardly find in the history of Hayti anything to encourage her in looking for a foothold there. Nearly two centuries have elapsed since she received the eastern part of the island under the Peace of Ryswick, and nearly a century since the race struggle which ended in the overthrow of European domination. Then for many years political anarchy existed, now a despotism and anon a republic. President SALOMON gave the island rather more tranquillity than It had been accustomed to enjoy, yet by methods that at last cost him his own lease of power. Now the state of turbulence so familiar in Hayti is renewed.

It would be folly for France to take up sides for the concessions which a faction leader might promise, knowing that she would thereby antagonize other countries, including our own. There is little reason to believe that she has undertaken anything of the sort.

The Great Beer Question.

The acquisition of American breweries by English capitalists has not been permitted to proceed without protest on the part of several organizations of Irish membership. The Ancient Order of Hibernians of Brook vn has already adopted a long series of resolutions about the disasters which are likely to follow any concentration of the brewing interest in the hands of Englishmen. Among other things the Ancient Hibernians say:

"We believe this transaction to be not an honest in restment of fresh capital, but a trick-ome exchange of securities, that forms the entering wedge of British aggression, and aims at the ultimate and exclusive don nation of American industries, which will leave the out-put of our development in the hands and at the mercy of English menopolists."

They pledge themselves "not to patronize any hotel, inn, or saloon that deals with any | much valuable instruction. brewer of the English syndicate, and thus pays tribute to the British octopus, and en- | rods at all are used great care should be the result, but what he might say in his individual capacity as a New York lawyer will have very little."

and similar resolutions in Brooklyn and sunk so far into the earth as always to rest elsewhere is creditable to the spirit of patelsewhere is creditable to the spirit of pat- in moist ground. A badly grounded light-It is true that as a President-making occa- riotism which inspires the pledge, we do not ning conductor, according to the best ausion the dinner had no significance. Col. feel that there is the slightest danger of | thorities, is worse than none at all. SINGERLY might have added that this was any American industry becoming affectnot the fault of Mr. CLEVELAND, or of his ed in the manner indicated. Americans promoters. The banquet was devised in possess all the skill requisite for carrying order to keep CLEVELAND in sight as a on the brewing business, and there is an Presidential candidate. He himself took abundance of capital here for any enterprise be to build a large iron cage and go into it a solemn view respecting the importance | which justifies an investment. So far as the | when a thunder storm came on. This sugof the occasion. He expended more pains production of lager beer is concerned, that is gestion was interesting, but we are afraid on the preparation of his speech than he has already practically in the hands of men of the idea is impracticable except for persons

has come to our institutions.

the ownership of many of the breweries of this country is due to causes wholly distinct from politics and nationality. For pletely they protected the building. occasion as a CLEVELAND rally, a rally after | many years lager beer has been steaddefeat. Nothing that had happened since ily advancing in popularity as a beverage among Americans. In most of I see about me." Here his eyes rested on | and during the civil war were in such genyoung MILLER of the New York Times, who eral demand. But lager beer, as it is brewed and as it is sold in the city of New York and Nevertheless, Col. Singerly's estimate of | in other cities of the country, is essentially a adds nothing to his strength, and it does not supply the one element needed in winter time-animal warmth. It is in consequence of this that efforts have been made by most of the brewers who are not Germans to supply aie for winter demand. Although they have in some measure succeeded, they have achieved no such success, financially, as has attended the production of lager beer. The ale, old or new, which is made and sold in this country has heating qualities in abundance, so much so that the demand for it in summer time greatly diminishes.

The Englishmen who are sending over their agents and money to the United States are not actuated by any sinister designs against our institutions, but solely by the belief that the introduction here of beer made by the

English process would be profitable. To understand this matter we need only regard the following facts: The percentage alcohol in old English ale is 8.8 per cent.; in Scotch ale it is 5.6; in London porter it is 4.1; in London beer it is 4.0, and in lager beer it is 2.3. Alcohol is the heating ingredient in beer and ale. While a drink charged with it to the extent of 8 or 10 per cent, may do well enough in cold weather, it cannot be expected to suit in summer time. Neither can the light and frothy lager supply all requirements in winter time. English beer, or rather what is technically known as "London brew," occupies a position about midway between the two and, apparently, offers advantages for a profitable sale at all seasons of the year. This idea seems to have led the English investors to their sudden | where Gueen's party passed their last win discovery that large profits are to be made

by investment in American breweries. But the climate of Great Britain differs greatly from our own. It is more humid and the demand for stronger stimulants is consequently greater. The London workman, enveloped in a fog of the kind known as "a pea-souper," would derive little benefit harbor. Gonaive is the largest island pos- American artisan would perceive few advan- retreat of the Eakimo than to the gradual ex-

sessed by Hayti, and lies northwest of tages in heavy draughts of strong porter ta-Port-au-Prince, in the bay of Leogane, kenon a midsummer's evening. Another fact to be considered is that the general use of lager beer is not provocative of deeds of violence, whereas the excessive use of the heavier apparently capable of maintaining one, so grades of ale and beer gives rise to those disorderly and riotous proceedings which disgrace and discredit so many imporbe better pleased with an island of this sort tant thoroughfares in English cities on Saturday nights, and on holiday or festival occasions. If the introduction of a stronger kind of beer is to have the same effect in this country, a greater objection will be found to the advent of the British capitalists than any of those enumerated by the

Irish societies. The subject is one which justifies considerable attention at this time, when scarcely a day passes that we do not hear of the consummation of negotiations for the change of control in some American breweries. Po- Louis the millennium will be at hand. litical and hygienic questions apart, there is another phase of the matter which pos-

sesses some interest. In many of the Western States, where the general tendency is to make prohibitory laws against the manufacture of intoxicants. some of the German brewers, fearful of the enforcement of these laws, are glad enough give him two war vessels and a subsidy of to sell their holdings for good prices. Already we hear that a British company which, at a large outlay, acquired the control of a brewery in another State, has been denied a license for its retail department, whereby the value of the property secured has been greatly diminished. There has been an appeal to the courts, and, as the majority of nations, and a pledge to employ French | the new investors are non-residents, the intervention of the Federal tribunals will be invoked. This would bring the question pretty close to the line of international matters, but we are quite confident that it will fall safely short of the serious complications which seems to be apprehended by the Brooklyn Order of Hibernians.

The Fatality of Spring Lightning.

The number of fatal accidents by lightning this spring has been unusually large in many parts of the country. Almost every considerable thunder storm of which accounts have been telegraphed to the New York papers has occasioned the death of somebody. There have also been many casualties of a less serious character. On Wednesday, for example, came the news that the well-known bass-fishing club house at Pasque Island, in Massachusetts, had been struck, and a despatch from Chicago told of a thunderbolt at New Liberty, in Indiana, which struck the Christian church there during evening service and knocked the minister insensible from the pulpit.

If an accident like that which befell this unfortunate clergyman had occurred to a person out yachting on Sunday, or to some member of a Sunday excursion party, we apprehend that many good people would regard it as a manifestation of special Providence; but the advocates of the doctrine that there is a special Providence in such matters always omit incidents of this kind from their arguments.

The recent frequency of casualties from lightning, to which we have referred, calls for some attention from electricians and physicists who are competent to instruct the public as to the best means of protecting persons and property against injury in thunder storms. The danger appears to be much greater in the country and in the suburbs of cities than in the thickly builtup portions of large cities themselves. As to buildings, there is, we believe, a general consensus of scientific opinion to the effect that they may be efficiently protected by means of metallic lightning conductors properly applied; but a considerable diversity of view exists as to what is the best form of rod, and as to how much metal is requisite to afford complete protection. Upon these matters the professors in our leading colleges ought to be able to give

There seems to be no doubt that when any an soil." While the adoption of these | ed, that is, to see that the lower extremity is

One of the most distinguished electricians in the country assured us last summer that the most certain way to secure absolute protection against danger from lightning would German birth or descent, and no damage of very large means, and even they would hardly care to adopt it unless they were ex-The fact is that the recent change in | ceedingly timid. The same gentleman added that the more nearly the lightning rods upon a house covered it like a cage the more com-

So much property is destroyed in this country every year by lightning, and the number of persons injured is so considerthe cities of the North and West it has quite | able, that it seems to us the subject of prosuperseded the fancy drinks which before | tection against such accidents is worthy of more attention and of more popular discussion than it has received on the part of competent men of science.

The Skeleton at the Feast.

The brief remark quoted below is from our steemed contemporary, the Buffalo Courier: "Davin Beynerr line made a capital speech last

night. Read it." Particularly this passage, sharp enough to make its way through the thickest armor of self-complacency and pharisaism:

When extreme views have unfortunately been permitted to prevail, and unwise action has been taken, the Democrats of New York although disappointed have never suited in their tents, and though not successful, have loyally defended their guns and have done their best to stem the tide of adverse public sentiment, and while keemy realizing that possibly 'some one had blundered,' and that deleat probably awaited them in the herce contest they were waging, they uniformly gave forth no sign of discontent, but, exhibiting the same valor that characterized the gallant charge of the light Stricade, always performed their duty, without emplaint or question.

The Enfato Courier is right about the speech which DAVID BENNETT HILL made at the CLEVELAND dinner. Read it.

While the Eskimos have a far wider range past and west than any other race, there is much evidence that the north and south limits of their territory have greatly narrowed If the suggestion of Capt. About, that the Smith Found natives, about 200 in number, be removed to south Greenland to prevent them om antirely succumbing to the hardships of their isolated home, were carried out, the north and south range of these natives would be still further diministical. We know that the Eskimo once hanted in the northern part of Grant Land, over 200 miles north of the present homes of the Smith Sound highlanders. On the other side of Badin's Bay the Eskime not long ago often went to Cape Sabine. ter, but they have not been heard of so far north for some years. On Banks Land Mc-Clung found very old remains of Eskimo huts, but the natives south of Banks Land had not even any traditions of people living so far north, and the natives of Wolliston Land, who would be most likely to go there to hunt. have said they never go north of Prince Aibert Sound, which is far southeast of Banks Land. from a glass of New York beer, whereas the | These facts point not more to the southerly

tinction of the race. Even in southwest Greenland, where, under Danish rule, the hard lot of the natives has been considerably meliorated. they are barely keeping up their numbers.

What's the matter with BRICE? Oh, he's all right, and his Christian name is

We protest against the latest obiter dictum of the Hon. JOSEPH MEDILL, L.L. D., of Chicago. He avers that the Hon. CHARLES HILL JONES of St. Louis can never be brought to understand that the letter r has a sound of its own. This is unjust and grossly wrong. When a man of Col. Jones's intensity can be

educated up to support Governor HILL as the Democratic candidate for President, there is no reason to despair of his power to deal with the letter r, or any other letter, in a triumphant and elegant manuer. However, when Chicago does right by St.

When THE SUN takes a hypocrite in hand, the latter begins to regard suicide as a luxury worth investigating -otar-outings.

Not always, not always. Just recall the case of the late licentious clergyman of Brooklyn, who seduced his friend's wile and, though he never repented of the crime, died in alleged holiness, notwithstanding all our exposures

and denunciations.

With hypocrites we are not always successful, but with Pharisees it is different. Sooner or later they have to come down.

In the discipline of that easy, but extremely military performance, the salute, the National Guard showed noble progress. When to salute is easily learned, but when not to salute seems hard. The First Brigade again had the opportunity of showing how much they knew about the latter practice when passing their commanding officer at Union square. Whereas, a year or two ago, the officers who saluted and shouldn't have done so could have been counted by dozens, this year they were very few. A couple in the Sixty-ninth made the first break, and a few stragglers followed, but not more than a dozen in all, not enough to prevent it being said that no Governor of New York has eve been at the head of such a well-disciplined body of troops as Governor Hill. is to-day.

The linfiale Courier shocked everybody by in-Oh, no! There was no reason to be shocked. The sunflower blooms for all, just as THE SUN shines for all.

GET TOGETHER, DEMOCRATS! From the Albany Times.

The necessity for getting together is obvious, and the probability of doing so, in readiness for 1892, is all favorable. Had there been no undue influence thrust into the campaign ast fall there would have been no division.

The strong taint of free trade In the President's message, in the Mills bill, in the platform, and in the oratory of the campaign was a force which rendered even Mr. Randall reluctant and unsatisfied, as it did also the late William H. Barnum and many of the most devoted and influential leaders of the Democracy. It was a phantom issue, even had it been built on honest or popular principles, for it was known that it could not pass the Senate. and that its passage even in the Democratic House was doubtful.

This was a direct cause of difference and division, besides other matters, having reference to the candidate; his method of renomination after his strong declaration (four years before) against such renomination; his treatment of his party leaders while he was in office, and his beaping of contumely on the veterans of the civil war. All these things should be elim inated from the canvass of 1892.

GOING AT LAST!

The Sickly Green Stamp Will be Tolerated a Little Longer, But it Must Go.

From the Washington Post. "Sickly green will be the prevailing tint on two-cent postage stamps," said Gen. A. D. Hazen, who, as Third Assistant Postmaster-General, has charge of the issue of stamps for public use, "although I was hopeful for awhile that the agitation in the newspapers would result in a change being made." "Have you any plans regarding proposed

changes in color or style?" "Not yet. But as soon as I can obtain time to talk with the Postmaster-General on the courages the growth of foreign monopoly on taken to see that they are properly ground- subject it is likely that I will make certain

suggestions and obtain his underment Is a change contemplated in the size or general shape of postage stamps in the future?"

"I believe not. The present size is a good one, but there is an objection to the color on the two-cent stamps, and this will probably be remedied. I am not prepared to say what color will be recommended in place of the green but at any rate we will try to make it an attractive one."

ANOTHER FREE TRADE CANDIDATE.

An Iowa Free Trade Democrat Thinks John McAuley Pulmer Can Beat Cleveland.

From the Constitution-Democrat. KEOKUK, May 24.—There is a metamorphosis taking place in Illinois which may end I giving to that State the hohor of furnishing the next President of the United States.

An exchange penarks that the great battle ground between the two parties in 1838 was Illinois, where Douglas bere the Democratic and Lincoln the Republicant banners. The canvass them made for United States Senator was before the needle and no other persons were then made for United States Senator was before the people and no other persons were
thought of for that high office. The legislature was carried by the Democrats, and Peuglas was elected. Both, however, were candidates for President in 1886.
Since the death of Pouglas there has been no
great Democratic leader in Himels around
whom all factions could raily until John M.
Palmer was nominated for too ernor last year.
He made a memorable canvass, and revived
the same as

Whom all factions could not yound soon al.
Paimer was nominated for two ernor last year.
He made a memorable cauvass and revived
the party as it has not been since the days of
the "Little Giant."

Next year the Democrats propose to formally
nominate him in convention as their candidate
for senator on a fair and square brill reform
Democratic platform and they will I ree the
fighting on that line. The Benublicans will
have to face the Issue and ist whomever they
may agree upon against him. The fight will
be of most absorbing interest, scarcely less
than of a Pesidential robest.
If Gen. Paimer succeeds I limois Democrats
will put him forward as their candidate for
President, and Grover theyand in that ever
is the only man in the United States who would
be able to defeat him for the nomination, and
it is doubtful whether he could do set. The
Western Democrats are determined to form
closer ranks herea ter, and the Presidential
fight of 1892 will be formally opened in the
Prairie State next year.

Ah! From the Chicago Herald

Political defeat has not subdued the ex-President's appetite for food.

Our Soldiers' Resting Places. Again we deck our heroes beds With flowers that spring has brought us, And. As once more we how our heads,

The lesson that they taught us Comes back as when, with falling breath flui dauntiess hearts, they gave it. "Our land must live, and by our death We proudly, glad y save it." In hattle's tempest, sale by aids

They stood war a deadly greatning Dismayed them not they freely died To keep our hanner streaming: And if the stars and bars went down, The Southern soldiers, braving Beath's shock, lost life and won renown While yet their flag was waving

The failings of the others And those who once as formen met in peace now meet as scotters lere, where in Greenwood's graves they rest, Or there, where death a shafts found them, Spring's flowers should be upon each breast And laurels bloom around them.

The white rose speaks of faces pair. After the fierce strife s slanghter The crimeon bloseom tells the tale
Of blood poured out like water. Wreaths of immortales circling all, As emblems hold the giory Of those who, passed beyond recall, Yet live in song and story.

Les ail of un to-day forcet

DIED IN POVERTY. Millionaire Corwith, Who Lost all His

Money in Speculation, CHICAGO, May 30 .- Nathan Corwith, for many years one of the most widely known citizens of Chicago, died last night, Mr. Corwith, who had engaged largely in trade and banking at Galena, came to Chicago in 1864, and, with his brother Henry, began to deal in land. He his brother Henry, began to deal in land. He accumulated about \$1,000,000 of property, and about three years ago retired from business. Last July his son Gurden a metal broker in New York, persuaded his father to try to make a corner in the lead market. In a few months Corwith's money was all gone, and an examination of the books showed that not a single pound of lead was owned by the firm. Nathan Corwith found himself without a doilar in the world. He leaves two sons and a daughter.

IMPROVED BY THE VOYAGE.

An Interesting Experiment with Four Casks of California Wine.

A well-known wine dealer in this city has just determined the result of a very interesting experiment with California wine. The question which he undertook to solve was the ability 0, our wire to hear long sea vyages without deteriorating. To determine this he shipped for rasks of Zinfandel from this city to liavre. France, around the Hern. Then the wine was taken to Antwerp and from thereshipped back to this city, again around Caretiorn. The cince let here in June, 1888, and arrived here in the return voyage in April of the bree-ent year. Two cases of the wine were for illet with nearly one per cent, of California From the San Prancisco Chronicle priffed with nearly one per cent, of California randy, and the other two were shipped in their

braids, and the other partial state.

Upon the arrival of the wine here the shipper invited a number of experts to be present when the casks were opened. It was found that each cask had lost about two and a half gallons by evaporation. The wine was compared to the cash of the cash

the shippers cellar here while the four casks were away, and it was unanimously agreed that the wine which had taken the voyage was in perfect order and better than that remaining in the cellar lore.

Another thing was discovered by the expects, and that was that of the wines that had made the voyage to Europe and back the uncertified wine was the better. The wine had been at sen nearly eleven months had been hrough the troples four times and in Antarctic regions twice, and yet the wine which was not fortified in any way was better than that which had been prepared for the long journey.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Assemblyman Frederick Stanislans Gibbs of the Thirteente district is baider than he was before he went to away back in the littles, he gave a reception one winter evening to the whole body. They all came, and every one was made cordially at home by the man who even then possessed that subtle influence which won men's minds as well as men's allegiance. A line collation was set forth, and hearthy enjoyed by the members, many of whom for the first time tasted the reined product of the care er's art. One old fellow from Millichinauckemuck, or Aroostook, or Kennebeckasis or Satalius, certainly distinguished himself. Ovster patties and chicken croquettes cold mea's and lobster satality distinguished himself. Ovster patties and chicken croquettes cold mea's and lobster salads disappeared in his direction, cream meringues and charlotte russe, deviled crabs, and satte alimonds fied at his approach. He got hold of a pickled olive and made a wry fare as he slipped it slyly under the table. Finally he struck a plate of fice cream. A luge shoonful gravitated toward the gap in his countenance and disappeared within. A look of pained surprise shot across his face, lie didn't the or whather he was being larged or the asembly. Gibbs is one of the hand-om at politi-cians in town though he has to wear his hat a little lower down every year to hide the bald spot. He wishes it understood that he is no longer the Wicken Gibbs, or even the ex Wicked Gibls but the Reformed Gibbs. and a little better in some ways than Mr. Crosby and

Most of the accommodations for the new Police Justices will be on the west side. The east side has the Hariem Court, the Fasex Market Court, and the Tomba. while Jefferson Market is the only police court west of Breadway. There will be a saving of time to policemen on the west side up-town precincts when the new courts are established.

No State Committee meetings for the calling of State Conventions this year have yet been announced. It will be a quies election for both State and county officials. The fight will be over the Legislature, and there would not be so much over that except for the fact that the Legislature has to vote on submitting the Prohibition amendment to the people. It is not generally known that the pay of an Alder-

man is more than the pay of an assemblyman. An Assemblyman gets \$1,500 a year and mileage, while an Alderman go s \$2.00 a year. The Assemblyman gets passes on the railroads, while the Alderman can get a pass on the elevated and street car lines. Assemblyman George F. Roesch of the Tenth district

may occupy the seat in the Senate next year which George F. Langbein has now. The Tenth district which Mr. Roesch represents has more Socialists than any other district in New York. Formerly the district was Republican, but the Republican party lost more by the organizing of the Socialist party than did the Demo-crats Mr. Resch and Mr. Binder ran arainst each other for several years in the district. One year Mr. loesen would defeat Mr. Binder and the next Mr. Binder would defeat Mr. Roesch, until Mr. Roesch got his gait and was elected twice running.

Mr. Charles Silver Bollar Smith is the only Republican Assemb yman from New York who says that he is going to get back into the Assembly next year. He is under indictment for buying votes, and says that his constitu

The Prohibitionists are waiting until the prohibition amendment is voted on in Pennsylvania before they decade upon their plan of campaign in this State. It is not likely that they will run so many legislative candidates as usual but will support the Republicans if they will pledge themselves to submit the prohibition amendment to the people.

When the Clerk of the Assembly called the roll day after day it was noticed that certain of the names feil with each other into verses. They had a jingle and set themselves to different tunes. For instance, who could call "Kelly, Kent. Kerrigan" often without noticing that there was a lingle to it, and if there were more of it it would make enough to dance a jie by Then "Little, Loder, Langley," makes another sort of combination which, if one repeats it several times forms a me ody somewhat like tables' dittles. There were two Bakers. and the repetition of their names with the next name. "Baker, Baker, Bar on," had the same meiodious con-ditions as little songs boys and girs sing in their games. On the more practical side of the roll some of the combinations make a sentence. Jeremiah flaves of the Fourth New York district rame on the roll before Hitt of the Albany and William H Hornidge of the Twentieth New York district. When the Clerk came to say it it would be "Hayes Hitt Hornidge."

Experience Teaches Prudence Even to Philanthropy.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Mr. George W. Childs, whose reminiscences in Lippincoll's are so interesting does not mention in them his habitual practice of not giving letters or cards of introduction to people. "I rarely, very rareby do h, and i never sign my name to a blank paper or anything which I do not myself write. This is necessi-tated by the number of uses the signature of any wellknown or wealthy man can be put to," said he recently. when asked for a letter to one of his intimates.

Not Bullt That Way, From the Philadelphia Times.

Several statements have appeared in Philadelphia papers telling about Mr. Itanifall conferring with the Secre ary of the Treasury about appointments. all such statements are entirely devoid of truth. Mr. Randall has never conferred directly or indirectly, with the President or any Cabinet officers about removals in Phitade phia or elsewhere. He has no favore to ask of the Administration either to protect friends o

The Sunday School as a Political Pull.

From the Philotephia Times. READING, May 29,—A petition is now being circulated and signed asking for the revocation of the appointment of Thomas E. From as Postmaster of Ficetwood. It is understood that Postmaster General Wanamaker remains firm and refuses to consent to revocation. Young Fretz is preparing for the Prest terian ministry, and is an active church and Sunday school worker.

Social Refinements in the Far West,

From the Kearney County Democra Onion parties are fashionable in Nebraska. Six girs stand in a row, while one bites a small chunk out of an onion and a young man pays ten cents for a guess as to which one it was. If he guesses right, he ge's to kiss the other five but if he doesn't he is only allowed to kiss the one that bit the onion. This amuse ment is said to be highly popular with Nebraska young

He Wrote " Darling Nellie Gray." From the Columbus Press

There is a little green mound and humble markle stab in a sectoded corner of Otterbein Cemetery, about twelve miles north of this city, which marks the grave of the author of that famous ballad, "Darling Nellie Gray." A visitor to the spot learns from the in-Benjamin Russell Hanby. The seclusion of the tomb the neglect shown it by all save a few relatives, and the general ignorance of 1 s location form another illustration of the forgetfulness of the human race.

Groping for a Hypothesis. From the Courier dournal

Mr. Clendening of Pennsylvania, who is just dead at the age of 100 years, never used whiskey or tobacco in any form. He must have been born extremely healthy to have lived so long, at least without tobacco

Was Is Los Mit Vonhinkeisteinhausenbloser f

Ready for the Question.

If possible shi let us go Beyond the reach of Quay. From the Newark Journal. some quiet and where seekers for office ran hever, never sital Ludwig Vorhinkelsteinhausenbloser of Cin-churati has the longest name in the United States. In some fair vale with sweet flowers pled,

George-Amelia, I have a question, Amelia-Pou it, George.

A ROMANCE OF THE PRIESTHOOD.

Kensai Green-not far from the scene of his five years labor of love.

YOUNG SPEAKER BLAINE'S TACK

A Guest Mistook Ice Cream for Frozen Pud-

From the Washington Post,

Here is a story which has been a State se-

cret for lo, these many years. When James G. Blaine was S, eaker of the Maine Legislature, away back in the lifties, he gave a reception one winter evening to the whole body. They

countenance and disappeared within. A look of pained surprise shot across his face. He didn't know whather he was being burned or frozen. Tears came into his even as his Adam's apple came up and let the chilly morsel pass. He set the dish down and then ricked it up.

Looking around he saw Speaker Blaine surrounded by a group of laties and gentiemen. He stitled up and watched his opportunity.

"I don't s'pose ye know," said he, apiologetically, "but I kinder thort I ort tew tell ye. Mr. Blaine. It's tew bad, but this 'ere pudd'n' is froze."

w who but the Pine Tree statesman would

had the infinite tact and innate courtesy ste the ice cream critically and say: "So That is strange."

Should be Free from . ustoms Dutles.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: The large

and did all in their power to secure the election of har

tobacco to be used in the manufacture of cigars to be sold

abroad. Now, if this is not a cry for free trade, a doctrine directly opposed to those of the party they supported, what on earth is it, then?

No don't, with free tobacco tother things being equal; bur manufacturers could establish a large marke for their productions abroa. Int the same results could be stained in many other industries many of which are of much greater magnitude and importance than the cligar industry, were the raw material free.

It Appealed to All.

An Iowa farmer, who believed in having two strings to his new put up in his garden this sign:

BOYS, DON'T TOUCH THESE

MELONS, FOR THEY ARE

GREEN AND GOD SEES

YOU.

Where Shall He Spend the Summer

And sore I long to fice Forth from this parched and dusty place

Now, where shall it be. Elijah where shall our outing be?

And the windlass creaks and the bos'n's pipe maketh a

The summer heats draw on apace,

To the mountains or the sea.

Shall we go sailing upon the deep

Beyond the whisting bodys, And see the flying listes (cap, While the sailors shout alloys,

Shall we let the idle hours flit fleet

Or shall we troll in ponds for pike

And dress exactly as we like.

And never mir 4 our looks,

Or at a cottage in Deer Park

All summer shall we stay

And tumble in the hay.

Or in the Adirondack wilds

And whip the mountain brooks,

And wet our feet, and tan our hands, and jab ourselve

And drink the over of roots and bark,

Shall we go chase the deer.
Where, soft as a dirgo by u. W. Childs.

Where waters compared splitsh,
Where the vines round at off tree to be round
Another tree of cretice than
In woods where scalage mainter than Chief dustice Ful-

But don't let Collom and Farwell know

Where we are going to stay;

for by the sounding sea.
With you, Elliah by my side.

Green brandles kiss the more.

Or shall we pitch our little camp.

As we lean above the ralls,

whales?

with nooss!

bearse roundeday

ler's moustacue?

From the Christian Intellig

SOMETHING NEW IN CIGAR MAKING.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY. The English Mormons 152 in number, who are set Labors and Self-sacrifice of Father Hope, here on Wednesday from Diversord were unlineable with the other immigrants with the desire steamer Wisconsin. They did not not may be From the London Dally Te egraph. A young priest has just died in the north-English univer class or as solid as one I ag

A young priest has just died in the northwest of London whose name may well be saved from oblivion. Under ci-cumstances less sensational than those which mave made Pather Damien's name ring through i bristendom. Tather Douglas Houe has practised, in the unromantle monotony of the harrow road, a self-surrender as complete as that of the heav of the Leper Island. Crose to that landmark of the bus man. The Prince of Wales, stands a Home for Boys, and in connection with it a baker and printing works. The clare was founded by the liev, Lord Architald boughs, a brother of the Marnuis of Queensberry and of Lady Florence Divis. He brough his locume and the fervor of his new-cound faith to his task. Even the Harrow road is not without its remance. Lord Architald's sister, Lady Gertrade Douglas, to ned her brother, and identified herself with his renum halfed of saciety, perhaps too completely; too do ing his absence in Canada, whither he had taken some of his waifs, she mar led the head baker and ceame Lady Gertrade Stock.

Some five years ago Lord Architald found his increasing cares too heavy for him. He retired to quiet mission life in recoland, and his place in the Harrow wast was taken by his cousts, father founds Hope. A great-grandson, on his father's of the Duke of Hudbert, and his place in the Harrow wast was taken by his cousts, father founds Hope. A great-grandson, on his father's of the Duke of Hudbert, he "called cousins" with all the blue bood of Scotland. His father whose those, was at one time member for Windson, and his moner, a daughter of Lord Montagu, was an early bedelmanber woman to the Queen. But Father Hope had obliterated the traditions of his family, and the memories of kton and Christ Church, when he went to St. Vincent's Home to be priest, tencher, father, and nurso to seveny boys, mostly rescued their rough food, and lived their life in school-room and playeround. If he had ever thought of his six feet of stature and his bridited in the head adonted. His entire devotion isolated him from his the Marmons of other times. They were a an get to the headquarters of Sion in a of Utah, though they were fully a ware of that have been brought about there will be years. The Mormons still magnification in the in Fingland as well as in other purpose of the there are lew conversate their failth on what of them that arroved at the purpose we have targest that has come here within return to me-The rites and excemunics of Mehacume lander observed by the eleven limitous of that faith with tare just reached New York. The religious order of the King's Daughters, which has

The relations order of the King a leaguistic which has just held its freeling in this city bac grown a rainly during the floor years of its existence that it researchery 100 (5) members in any young white, who are devoted to the works of charity and relation. It was known to those almost within in the broadway that where the broadway that at less some of the members of the order are from our wealthy families. There are more way-than the of making menor en horse races. A young man a graduate of Anthorse of lege and the son of a well-known connecticut police an to put on some one horse. He received an acres of us his \$30 upon the purple and white, the horse which horse these colors wen, and the young man went home will

to Amberit College,
A good many people have wondered why Herr Most A good many people have wondered why Herr Most, the eminent Anarchist, is wo unjet these days. Ferhaps one reason is the fact, which may not be generally remembered that Brother Most is slift on let peopling the argument of his appeal from his convenies for the me of lacquage tending to greate a broaded the place. Most was convicted in the fast of 180 for making an incondury speech over the excention of the Anarch Anarchists. He was sentenced to one weare imprison. ment on Blackwell's brand his comment flowe & Blummell carried his case into the lignered Term of the Supreme Court, and for come reason this appeal has

Harold P. Brown the electrician who is in charge of the arrangements for carrying out the law for the exe alternating current is deadly that he jumped at the chance of killing a man for that purpose

The giddy girl tennis player in her many-colored garb is dimming the gorgeoisness of the flowers in the upper part of the park every afternoon now. Just at this time, when nobody has left town for the season, the grounds are taxed to their greatest changing every fair day. The gir's are adopting the low cut, collariess neck for their tennis growns and it is more sensible than more of the fashions that they adopt. It is a very comforta ble thing indeed and very becoming as well, if the throat is white and round.

It is hard to get the layer beer dealers of this city to adopt the new style of selling the favorite German beverage by the pound. They object to it for many reasons, most of which will disappear soon after it has practice, being fairer than the old style, and conse quently more satisfactory to all concerned. The salme keepers' associations in several of the wards of the ; favor me selling of beer by weight and hold that advantages of doing so will soon become evident both to customers and to dealers. It is alleged that the to w eigar manufacturers of this city as a body, were strongly Republican in the last Presidential campaign, change of system that has now been begun.

rison and Morton. At their dinner at De monico's (I believe) inst week it was resolved to petition for the new project under which it is projected to he d as an qual National Art Congress. The project is very som prehensive, and covers many fields of artistic work of vited to take part in its promotion. Among other things it provides for the establishment of an annua car textiles, glass, metals, stone, and wood. The primovers of the project also descre to found a national art, and to take up the subject of art of

is a big job that has been under aken in the meed art. "I don't know whether more people the batteriar night or Sunday than any other day of the week. a chief operator in the Western Union building

lories bonded, ac., it would mail reast one man lineach and every bonned factory to see that the aid vantage is not taken to sell-digars, manufactured controlled by the controlled factory to see that the aid vantage is not taken to sell-digars. Institute the distributed in might or Sunday than any other day of the week. Said varings place in the last prevent that it will be done to since that on Sundays over half of the measures lang into the hooks for little towns, whose others are not open on Sundays over half of the measures lang into the hooks for little towns, whose others are not open on Sunday or are only open for a soort pine are death measures in reports rendered. Then again the afficial stationed in each factory being iso ared so to speak, organi arguments might be hed forth to them in produce a voluntary 6-induses to slight ty discrepancies.

This by litteral lipping the bonded manufacturer might be in a position to place crears in the domestic which is a much larger published manufacturer could mersel the trequired to pay.

The result following such a grare of things is very pain. The bonded manufacturer could mersel the unbonded one and uttinacing the trade for organs in the manufacture could mersel the winds of the country of the co who pronounced it nothing but a severe cold, and ignorant of the artificial legs said. "Just out his feet in mustard water and let him take a good sweat." The Corporal enjoyed the joke so much that he got out of bed, and half an hour leter was easy section evening in the lobby of the Occidental Hotel.

> It is a peculiar thing that no freak who makes a living It is a reculiar thing that no fresh who makes a living by exposing his oddity is ever good ion inc. If course a person with a deformed face curiou be preix, but there are few if any of this special kind. There is the woman with the baid head whose features resulted those of tool flob fungraph artinug, she is vount there is the autoned woman who hoods as though the face and not ner limbs that should have been maked; and there is the woman who see and plays the plane with her toes, the strong winner, the fat woman, the woman who saws given in the other here. woman who ease glass and iron and all the other per-sons who get paid for long stared at. Not one of them is calculated to arms entituding in the breast of even the most shallow Jubbing.

Col. Jack Haverly has been talking to a Kansas City reporter on the autient of the decline of neare minet av. He thinks that the chief reason is that the negro dialect and old plantation some were interesting to the world because they were comparatively new. That was in the days when the beginning the community as Now he is here, and we see little as he is, we have his distinct we know his menches there and a here. etres on earth who can inverest us in minute king how or in burleaquing bis talk and a ogs.

And four and smoke, and sheep and eat,
And stare at passing sails.
And play at shuffeboard, and keep a sharp lookout for A correspondent of the Journalist writing from one of the Territories says that he feels sure Tox 10 8 5 accounts of the Washington centennial were the lest because they were reprinted in twenty newspapers to

there and always as new non-marker There is no end to the experitations of complers. There There is to end to the every front or conterval of a pay there is one every fine. I feet by to the the every the way of Hunter's Point, and one eper rounded at Twenty eighth attented if making the other or right, a west that was the making when the most for a huntered I wont, was a reply, a west that was that, and I led every rest that and put up my into for a tacket to get home. Hunter's Point is a feeble for may.

And hear the crickets chirp at noon and the freg's With an its somether and clade no Pennsylva a gammy or Nava are symmetry has not twen turned. There we know that Pennsylva County in commy with a county of the Western states but the men with result of the many the States four the Nava states are from the States four New York have not over-And the multirudinous mosquito gets in his sting and

pet. I would that is because they can so home a place and energy than the new York to be a solver TWO SERVICES HOLD SERVICES WITH COURSE WITH COMMON PARTY OF THE PERSON. efforts as after recent property. The state of the state of the model of the model of the state there muon no school room.

June exempt to be the mouth in which politicans in fer to be married.

There are since a data see fourthing in cigarative story year. Then there is a limit of respect to the first a more as the

Goz. Hill will probably go on several particles to thus summer after he has dis-You and John Wanamaker and Miller and Buby McKee! | which the Leg statute bett in his hands